

CHAUTAUQUA TENT IS BEING ERECTED HERE

MEMBERS OF JUNIOR CHAUTAUQUA WILL GIVE COSTUME PARADE TONIGHT AROUND SQUARE — P. RAID WILL FOLLOW — PROGRAM OPENS THURSDAY

The Community Chautauqua tent for Greencastle arrived Wednesday morning and the work of erecting the big top on the Southard-Joslin lot at Poplar and Vine streets began this afternoon. The tent will be put in complete order Thursday ready for the opening of the five day assembly.

Richard Cory of Indianapolis, a student of Butler College is the assistant superintendent of the local chautauqua. He is already on the grounds supervising the work of erecting the tent. W. D. Dickens of Dana, Ind. is the tent man in charge here. H. J. Kurtz of Lafayette, who will superintend the local chautauqua is expected to arrive in Greencastle tonight or Thursday morning.

Carrollton, Ill., was the location of the last stand of the local chautauqua tent. A very successful week was reported there. From Greencastle the tent will go to Saline, Mich. Greencastle is almost in the middle of the circuit. The program that will be given here has already been presented in forty cities and towns and will be given in approximately forty more after leaving here.

At 7 o'clock this evening members of the Junior chautauqua are to gather at the lot at Vine and Poplar streets ready for the costume parade. After parading around the square, the children will return to the chautauqua grounds where the P. Raid will be held. Slices of pie will be served and the child drawing a piece with a "P" on it will win a prize. The prize will be awarded.

Junior Chautauqua patrons will hold the first meeting of the five day program at 9 o'clock Thursday morning on the chautauqua lot at Poplar and Vine streets. At this meeting officers will be elected and an organization perfected so that the Juniors may carry out their program for the week. Members of the Junior Chautauqua will meet every morning at 9 o'clock and every afternoon directly after the regular program is over.

Miss Susan Brown of Swayzee, Ind. will direct the Greencastle Chautauqua. She is a graduate in play ground work and is also an accomplished electionist and vocalist. She makes use of all her talents in supervising the Junior Chautauqua. Miss Irene Selby of Greencastle will assist Miss Brown in the work.

As a culmination of the Junior Chautauqua work, members of the organization will give a play "The Cruise of the Jolly" on the afternoon of the fifth day, Monday. This has proven a great attraction everywhere this season.

Greencastle had the largest Junior Chautauqua on the Community Parade circuit last year and it is hoped that the record will be repeated. Approximately one hundred and fifty children are said to have enrolled here in the organization last year.

Charles McGaughey, chairman of the local Chautauqua ticket committee, reports that ticket sales are progressing satisfactorily and that there is little doubt but that the required number of season tickets will be sold. Persons wanting tickets may get them at the Citizen's National Bank or at any downtown store.

The chautauqua program proper will open at 2:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon with an entertainment by the Theodore Knox Concert Party.

JAPAN PREPARING TO QUIT SIBERIA, TOKIO PAPER SAYS

TOKIO, July 19.—Announcement by the press that Hajime Matsui, permanent secretary of the foreign minister, had gone to Siberia in connection with negotiations for a general agreement with the government of the Far Eastern republic at Ulaanbaatar and also for evacuation of Siberia by the Japanese, received to day what appeared to be official confirmation.

BUNCH NOMINATION FOR MUNCIE MAYOR BELIEVED CERTAIN

MUNCIE, Ind., July 19.—With unofficial returns in from fourteen out of twenty four precincts at midnight indications are that Dr. J. C. Quick has been nominated for mayor, or on the Republican ticket and Dr. Rollin H. Bunch, ex-mayor, who was sentenced to the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., for a conspiracy to use the mails to defraud during his second term as mayor, has been chosen to head the Democratic ticket. The returns from the fourteen precincts show Quick running about two to one ahead of Walter Steele, his nearest opponent. There were eight candidates for mayor on the Republican ticket.

The returns indicate that Bunch will receive far more votes than the combined total of his three opponents.

CORN STALK VALLEY

Fred Hunter and family and Harrison Hunter and family spent Sunday with Chester Ruark and family. Mrs. Laura Reed of Stillville spent the week end with Ethridge Buis and family.

Horace Robinson and family visited with John Wise and family Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Higin called on Sally Simmons Saturday afternoon.

Oran Buis and wife and Alpha Buntin and children took dinner Sunday with Wm Newman and family.

The C. C. Club spent Thursday at Wildwood Bathing Beach.

Relatives of near Raccoon visited with John Webster and family Saturday and Sunday. Cecil Quinlan and family called Sunday afternoon. The Bethel Missionary Society met Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Maggie Storm.

E. E. Buis and family and Mrs. Laura Reed spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Faye Robinson.

JUNE DEATH RATE LOWER THAN SAME MONTH IN 1920

INDIANA STATE CAPITOL, July 20.—A decrease of 118 in the number of deaths in Indiana during June, 1921, in comparison with the total for June, 1920, is noted on a statement issued today by the division of vital statistics of the state board of health. There were 2,614 deaths in Indiana during June, 1920 while in June 1921 there were 2,496. It is also noted that the death rate has decreased from 10.6 in 1,000 in June 1920 to 10.2 in June 1921. There were more than twice as many births as deaths last month, the rate being 21.2 a 1,000 compared with 21 in June, 1920.

Accidents and external causes are blamed for 255 deaths while cancer caused 219 deaths. Pulmonary tuberculosis exacted a toll of 185, ten less than in June, 1920.

HOG RECEIPTS, 9,000; PRICES HOLD STEADY

Indianapolis receipts—Hogs 9,000; cattle, 1,000; sheep and lambs 1,000.

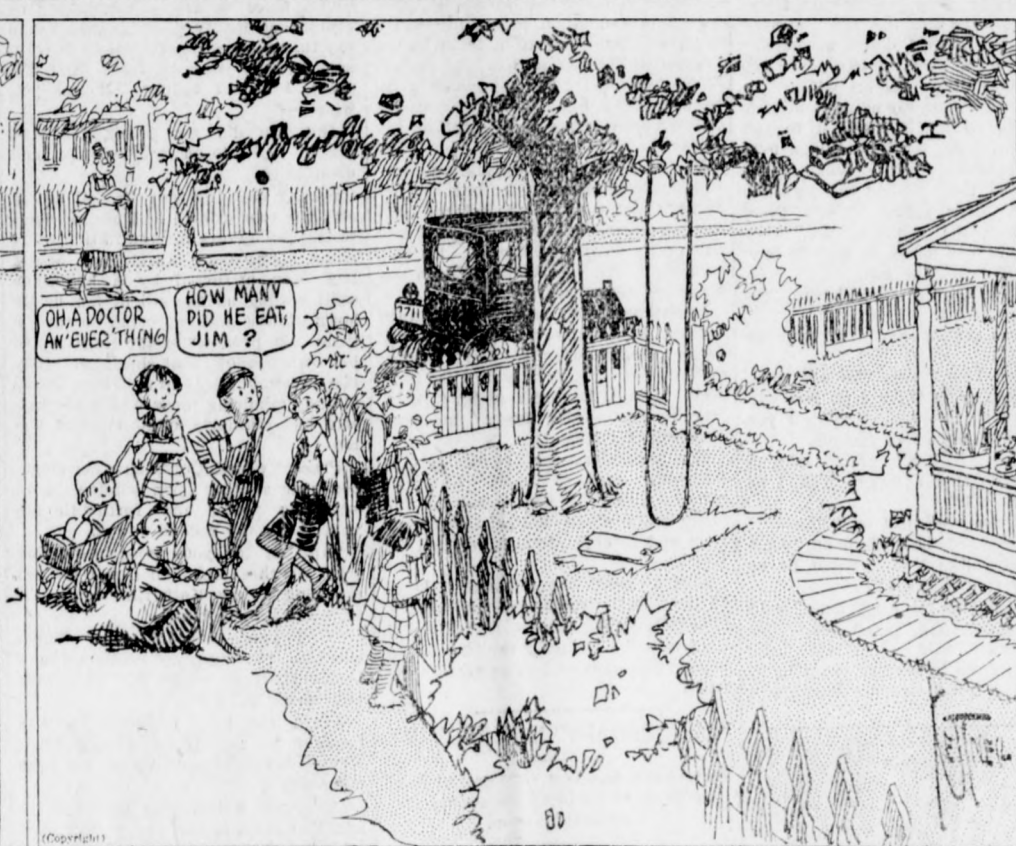
Hog prices were steady to lower, with yesterday's lowest prices as the basis for comparison at the opening of the local livestock market today. Sales were at \$10.60 to \$10.90 generally at \$10.75 to \$10.85. Pigs brought \$10.75 down \$8.50 down. Only about half the supply was sold, local and outside buyers taking 4,500 hogs.

Good kinds of cattle were strong others lower. Calves were steady, best veals \$11. Sheep and lambs were steady, selected lambs selling at \$10, others \$7 to \$9. Sheep brought \$3 down.

Hanna Street is no longer thirty two bumps down College Avenue from the College Drug Shop. The holes in College Avenue have been filled with molten tar and crushed rock. The distance may now be calculated as four "hog backs", however, for they are always with us. Walnut street has also been improved with tar and rock, and today the crew of three men had their hot tar, via kettle on Jackson street.

Mrs. J. W. Kierce and daughter, Imogene of Baker, Fla., arrived this afternoon for a visit with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bond who live near Reelsville.

Green Apples



STATE POLICE TO AID IN ROUNDING UP AUTO THIEVES

NEW DEPARTMENT CONSISTS OF AUTO AND MOTORCYCLE COPS STATIONED AT VARIOUS POINTS OVER STATE—ALL CITIES ASKED TO MAKE REPORTS

INDIANAPOLIS, July 19.—City police and county sheriffs are being called on by Robert T. Humes chief of Indiana's new motor vehicle police to aid in checking automobile thieves. Daily reports of thefts and recoveries of cars are made to Mr. Humes, who has mailed forms to the local officials on which they make reports. The first report was from Indianapolis, with five stolen cars and one recovery.

Besides Mr. Humes the new state police force, dealing solely with violations of the motor vehicle laws, includes eleven "cops" stationed at various points in the state. One new officer, W. W. Weinhart of Lafayette will join the force August 1.

The officers are attired in khaki uniform and each has an automobile except the two working out from this city who are mounted on motorcycles. In addition to watching for automobile thieves, the officers are to enforce the various motor vehicle laws and their activity is expected by state officials to increase the revenue that comes to the state from automobile taxes. Many autoists are said by officials to operate their cars on old license plates and others fail to get the transfer of license when buying a second hand machine. The officers will also see that the certificate of title act is complied with by the autoists as yet have a considerable period within which to comply with this law. It is under this law, which provides that each automobile owner must have a certificate of title to his car, that the new state auto police force was organized. The police are paid from funds derived from charges of these certificates.

Orth S. Brown of Ladoga will be the officer in charge of Putnam, Parke, Owen, Vermillion, Vigo and Clay Counties.

GREEK ARMY TAKES 20,000 TURKS IN CAPTURE OF KUTAJA

LONDON, July 20.—The Greeks claim to have taken at Kutaja 20,000 prisoners, many guns of Russian origin, a large quantity of ammunition and stores and 3,000 camels, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Smyrna.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Allen Jr. and son Percival spent the day in Indianapolis.

HARDING TALKS RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The railroad problem was discussed by President Harding again today with Secretary Mellon and Hoover and Chairman Cummins of the Senate interstate commerce committee. It was indicated afterward that no definite solution had been reached.

GLENN TUCKER TELLS ROTARY OF WASHINGTON

SON OF DR. AND MRS. W. W. TUCKER WHO IS A MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK WORLD STAFF RELATED SOME OF HIS EXPERIENCES AS A NEWS PAPER REPORTER IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Glenn I. Tucker, Washington correspondent of the New York World, spoke to members of the Greencastle Rotary Club Wednesday noon at their regular weekly meeting in the Christian Church. Experiences of a reporter in Washington as he had found them were briefly but interestingly told by Mr. Tucker. For the last two years he has been a member of the staff of the New York World.

While in DePauw University Mr. Tucker worked on the DePauw Daily staff. He spent his summers working on newspapers in small cities in Indiana and Illinois. He was with the Indianapolis Star for a short time. Later he attended the Pulitzer School of Journalism at Columbia University, New York.

During the recent war, Mr. Tucker left his work with the World and became a lieutenant in the United States Army. On receiving his discharge, he resumed his work with the World. He covered the last Presidential inauguration ceremonies at Washington for his paper. During the campaign which preceded, he traveled considerably with President Harding on his special train. Mr. Tucker is a son of Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Tucker.

Fred L. O'Hair of the National City Bank of New York made a short talk to the Rotarians at their noon meeting Wednesday. He told of the former Greencastle men he had met in New York since he has been there. Mr. O'Hair is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. O'Hair.

Charles Martin, president of the American Zinc Products Company, presided at the Rotary meeting in the absence of Dr. William M. Blanchard president, who is enjoying a vacation with his family in North Carolina.

NEW FEATURES ADDED TO STATE FAIR THIS YEAR

PREMIUM LIST FOR ANNUAL INDIANA STATE FAIR TO BE HELD SEPTEMBER 5 TO 10—SHOWS MANY NEW ADDED FEATURES—ALL ENTRIES WILL CLOSE AUGUST 22—NEW \$80,000 BUILDING IS BEING ERRECTED

The premium list for the Indiana State Fair to be held six full days beginning Sept. 5, has been issued and shows a number of new features. Breeders of swine are taking much interest in the new classes for barrows of all breeds, while the pig club classes have been enlarged.

Entries in the swine classes are already equal to the total last year and about 500 addition pens will be built at the swine pavilion.

Classes for pure red steers in all of the beef breeds are a new feature for the Fair's cattle show, and the calf club classes have been expanded to include both dairy and beef animals. Entries will close in all departments on August 22.

One of the largest and most pretentious building on the Fair grounds is being erected this summer at a cost of about \$80,000. It will have two large wings, one for showing fruits and the other for garden and field products. The building will be dedicated on Sept. 5.

The Purdue Band of about 100 men is to be the chief musical attraction. An automobile show is to be held and two night attractions will be a hip podrome show in the coliseum and the "Siege of the Dardanelles" on the infield of the race track.

THE RED CROSS URGES YOU TO REMEMBER THAT THIS IS BUNDLE WEEK

This time the RED CROSS is requesting every family to collect old, worn, old fashioned, partly worn clothing that is still useful. A million mothers, they say, will be unable to provide clothes for their new born infants unless help comes soon. Hundreds of thousands of children must go barefoot all through the hard winter weather unless American shoes and stockings come quickly.

Bring bundles to the City Library this week or call any member of the RED CROSS committee and they will be collected.

Mrs. George R. Grose.
Mrs. Frank Donner.
Mrs. W. M. McGaughey.
Mrs. James Randel.
Miss Ella Wright.
Mrs. Mack Jones.

NO BAND CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN HERE THURSDAY NIGHT BY LEGION BAND

No band concert will be given here Thursday night by the Greencastle American Legion band because of the Community Chautauqua Assembly, which begins its five day sessions Thursday afternoon in Greencastle. The Legion Band will give the second of its regular concerts here Thursday night July 28 at 8 o'clock on the public square.

GET YOUR CHAUTAUQUA TICKET BEFORE THURSDAY

Those who have not already purchased their chautauqua tickets may get them at the Citizen's National Bank or at any downtown store.

SOUTH RUSSELL

Born to Porter Clodfelter and wife a son.
Charley Burkett and daughters visited Lafa McGaughey and family Sunday.

Otha Bales and wife and S. R. Bales and wife attended church at New Discovery Sunday afternoon and called on S. W. Blacketer and wife after church.

Guy Sutherland is on the sick list. Mrs. Elmer Clodfelter was quite sick Saturday night. Dr. Reed was called to see her.

Relatives and friends to the number of 45 gathered at the home of Albert Cope Sunday to remind Mrs. Cope of her birthday.

Norveta and Mildred Carmichael are visiting their aunt Alta Bales.

H. Witt Sutherland and wife called on Lafa McGaughey and family Sunday evening.

C. T. Webster and family were Sunday dinner guests of Frank Gardner and family.

H. C. HANCOCK WILL MANAGE HURST & COMPANY STORE

H. C. Hancock will be the new manager of the Hurst & Company Store in this city. Mr. Hancock comes to the Hurst & Company Store with a wide experience having been associated with Marshall Field & Company of Chicago, L. S. Ayres & Company of Indianapolis and the Palm Beach Dry Goods Company of Palm Beach, Fla.

Mr. and Mrs. Hancock and son will be at the Commercial Hotel until they have located permanently in the city.

FARMER'S ARM JERKED OFF BY THRESHING MACHINE

FRANKFORD, Ind., July 19.—David Price, 51 years old, a farmer, suffered the loss of his right arm at the shoulder today when it was caught in a belt on a threshing machine. Price was working about the separator when his son, Russell Price, unaware of the other's presence threw off the belt. It tangled about the man's shoulder and jerked the arm off. Price was brought here to the hospital where the arm was amputated.

LENA

Mrs. W. H. Williams and daughter Louie were in Brazil Saturday visiting relatives.

Miss Esther Miller of Brazil is visiting her grandparents Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Williams this week.

Frank Reinohl of Terre Haute came Sunday to visit his parents Mr. and Mrs. Grant Reinohl.

Mrs. Dwight Dickerson and children of Paris, Illinois visited relatives here Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Dickerson left Saturday for Nakomis, Ill., and Paris, Ill. where they will visit Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Newton and family and Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Dickerson and family.

Miss Adda McNeece was in Terre Haute Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira W. Gerrick and son Harold returned to Schneider, Indiana, Saturday after a two weeks visit with Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Vincent and family.

Miss Helen Vinzant was the guest of Kathleen Massey of Greencastle Monday.

Mrs. Marie Callahan of Indianapolis is spending her two weeks vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Cox.

W. C. Cox and son Harold were in Brazil Monday.

SHRINERS TO HOLD ANNUAL PICNIC FEST

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT SHRINERS CLUB WILL HOLD ITS YEARLY FESTIVAL SUNDAY, JULY 31, AT TURKEY RUN PARK—GREENCASTLE SHRINERS EXPECTED TO ATTEND

The Parke County Shrine Club met in the office of Maxwell & McFadden a Rockville last Saturday to make arrangements for the Fifth Congressional District Shriner's Club picnic. At this meeting a general committee was appointed consisting of Theodore F. Gaebler, William Rose, Calvin Laney, William Heller and W. B. Collings, an entertainment committee composed of Brook T. Collings, Benjamin F. Stephenson and Capt. Arthur Rohm and a publicity committee of W. P. Montgomery, Frank Arm, Dr. R. C. Peare, W. S. Ferguson and J. S. McFadden.

The picnic will be held at Turkey Run, Sunday, July 31. Each county in the district will put on some stunt as its part of the program. Zorah Temple of Terre Haute, will send its famous band and patrol. The patrol will give an exhibition drill during the afternoon. The Shriners all over the district and many from Danville, Illinois and Lafayette and Indianapolis, Indiana, as well as many other places, are expected to attend. The picnic will be for all Shriners, their wives and families. All will come with well filled baskets and the dinner will all be placed together and served as one large Shrine family dinner. The association will furnish ice cream, coffee and cold drinks for the dinner and a most enjoyable time is expected by all concerned. Many Greencastle Shriners are expected to attend.

Last year at the Shrine picnic a District organization was made and these Turkey Run picnics were made annual affairs. At this last picnic seventeen different Shrine Temples were represented and approximately four hundred Shriners with their families, were present. This year the attendance is expected to be much larger. Each Shriner is requested to wear his fez, as it will be his credential.

PROTECT THE BIRDS

Birds are our best friends. United States Government statistics are available showing that many of our common birds consume in the course of a day several times their own weight in insects and weed seeds and the deductions of government experts prove that without abundant bird life the production of crops would be so difficult and expensive that the cost of field and garden products would mount enormously.

In the government laboratory at Washington it was found that the stomach of a scarlet Tanager contained the larvae of 630 gypsy moth caterpillars, while the stomach of a night hawk held nearly 600 grasshoppers. Meadow larks were found to consume 72 percent of destructive insects and 28 per cent of weed seeds, while the Robin, Flicker, Thrush, the common Wren and the Field Sparrow were found to subsist entirely on ants, beetles, bugs, flies, caterpillars and cut worms.

A Snow Bunting was found to have consumed over a thousand pig-weed seeds and the Sparrow Hawk, so much hunted, destroys hundreds of field mice in a week.

Every landowner should join the National movement for Bird Sanctuaries now being carried on by "The Green Meadow Club, fostered by the People's Home Journal of New York City and pledge his holdings as a safety place where no shooting or hunting of small birds will be permitted. As protectors of our growing crops the birds are our best friends.

COPENHAGEN, July 19.—Bela Kun, ex-Hungarian Communist leader, was arrested in Lemberg on his arrival there from the Moscow Communist congress, according to a Lemberg dispatch to the Blistage Telegram today. The charge against him was that he was carrying plans for a Communist rising in Galicia.

The HERALD

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Cards of Thanks.
Cards of Thanks are chargeable at a rate of 50c each.

Obituaries.
All obituaries are chargeable at the rate of \$1 for each obituary. Additional charge of 5c a line is made for "poetry."

PLANTING TREES IN SPRING

Most Nurserymen Attach Instructions to Packages and These Should Be Followed.

As soon as young orchard trees are received from the nursery they should be unwrapped and heeled-in. Most nurserymen attach printed instructions to the package of trees. If these were carefully followed a great deal of loss would be avoided, says Farm Journal. If the trees are received in freezing weather the bundle should not be opened at once, but should be placed in a cool, damp place to thaw out very gradually.

Heeling-in consists simply in digging a long trench and laying the trees in it in a slanting position, generally with the tops pointing south. The earth is then thrown over the roots and worked thoroughly about them, firming it well.

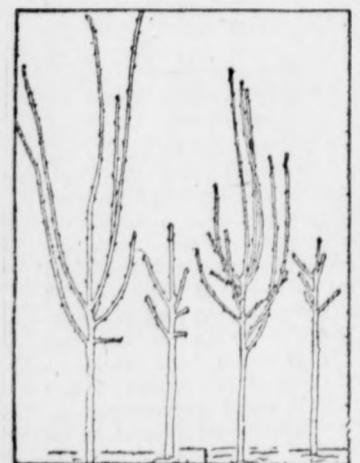
The details of setting trees will vary with the size of the orchard and the amount of help at hand. Some time may be saved by having the holes dug beforehand. However, the disadvantage in that lies in the drying out of the earth which comes out of the hole.

The most important thing is to set the tree firmly, to set it exactly in the right place, and to keep the roots from drying out during the process. When a number of trees are to be planted puddling is done to prevent drying of the roots. A hole three feet in diameter and two or three feet deep is dug in a clayey spot, and enough water is poured in and mixed with earth to make a thin mud. As the trees are taken from the heeling-in trench the roots are plunged into the mud—an awful of trees at a time. The mud covers and coats the roots, and prevents them from drying while they are exposed to the air during planting.

All straggling roots and broken or diseased roots should be pruned off before or after the trees are budded. Usually the whole root system is shortened one-third by pruning.

The tree should be set several inches deeper than it stood in the nursery row. If exposed to strong winds, lean the tree slightly in the direction of the prevailing wind.

Pack the earth firmly about the roots, especially under the crown of the tree, where it is so easy to leave an air space. Be careful not to bruise and injure the roots by tramping. Put



1 and 3, Two-Year-Old Trees Before Pruning; 2 and 4, Same Trees Pruned.

the good top soil about the roots first, using the poorer soil from the bottom of the hole for the topfilling. Leave a little loose earth on the surface to prevent drying out.

Avoid having the trees too close. Crowding makes the trees grow too high. Apple trees should not be closer than 35 feet each way. On strong heavy soil from 40 to 50 feet is better.

It is necessary to prune the tops of the trees before or after setting in order to balance the pruning of the roots when the trees are dug from the nursery row. From three to five main branches should be left to form the supporting limbs for the top. These should be as well distributed around the trunk as possible, and should also be distributed through as much vertical distance as possible in order to make a strong top. If convenient, when pruning the top, cut to an outside bud to encourage spreading of the top. If two leaders have developed, one should be removed entirely to prevent the forming of a bad crotch. If one-year-old trees are set the pruning is usually a simple matter and consists merely of heading back the top to about two-thirds of its length before being set.

CENSUS AGAIN IN 1925 LIKELY

Figures of 1920 Count Will Be Almost Worthless in Two Years.

ARE NOT A TRUE RECORD

Abnormal Conditions in After War Period Caused Anomalies—Government and Business Depend Much on Statistics.

Washington, D. C.—With the population of the country counted nose for nose and the census of 1920 virtually completed it looks as though congress would have to dig down into the pockets of the treasury for \$20,000,000 more to repeat the operation in 1925. It took \$23,500,000 to take the fourteenth decennial census, the census that started three years ago, the totals of which are now being compiled. The fifteenth census will probably have to drop the term decennial, for it now appears that it will have to be started within the next year or two if the country is to have any reliable statistics, and if this is the case it will be the first break in the long line of "stock takings" Uncle Sam has indulged in every ten years since 1790.

The truth about the 1920 census is that for this year, last year and next year its figures are invaluable, but for the remaining eight years intervening between this and the next census, experts declare, its figures will be worth little more than their own historical and intrinsic phenomenal value. That is to say, they cannot be used for the year to year computations that the government and the industries of the country are accustomed to making.

The fourteenth decennial census was taken on the regular periodic occasion set aside since 1790 for taking the national census. In 1920 that proved for the first time to be an unfortunate and not propitious occasion. Of course it was the war that was to blame. For the six years previous to 1920 immigration had not only been restricted because of the war in Europe, but an unusual number of our recent immigrants returned to their native homes and armies to take part in the war.

Added to this, industrial conditions early became upset in this country. Our munitions and industrial plants took on gigantic and actually grotesque capacities and they were flooded abnormally with labor. Even the per capita wealth of the country swung well over toward the golden era during this period.

The contrast of unemployment, diminishing wealth of the mass of the people, shutdown of mills and the turning flow of immigration witnessed during the last six months is the best example of how useless the figures taken in 1920 will be a year or two from now. Yet even this condition will not be permanent. In a year or two the country hopes to be back to its normal stride.

The figures of the last few years will furnish a splendid concrete example for the future of what to expect in times of great social upheavals, such as the World war, but statistics that are to serve the country as a normal guide for its legislative and business activities in times of peace must be taken in the normal days of peace.

The great bulk of the present census has been completed. The census bureau has already published the total population of the United States, there being 105,708,771 souls accounted for throughout the United States. This represents an increase of 13,733,505 inhabitants, or 14.9 per cent increase of population since 1910. It has even moved the imaginary point representing the "center of population" from Bloomington, Ind., to a point 9.8 miles west and about one-fifth of a mile north, where it is now fixed in the little town of Spencer, Ind.

Little Work Yet to Be Done.

All that remains to be done is the computation of the statistics in hand for various special data, the totalling of data by states and minor subdivisions and the publication of the census abstract and finally the census report for 1924. This will complete the "job" and will probably be done by the end of the year. Then it is probable that instead of settling down to its minor interdecennial census, it will be instructed by congress to get itself ready for three years more of national "stocktaking."

More than 100,000 persons were employed in taking the present census. In all, congress appropriated \$23,500,000 for the three years of work. The period covered in taking the census was from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1921.

In 1918 and 1919, when congress was appealed to for funds for the work the members were warned that the results would probably be unsatisfactory and that another census might be necessary almost immediately. So important was the census considered, however, that congress decided to take it at the regular time set aside for it and then, if necessary, take a following census.

Importance of the Census. Unless one studies the reports of the census figures he does not realize how important it is for Uncle Sam to count noses, first of all for reasons of government and, secondly, for the harmonizing of our industrial and social life. The census, of course, gives

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

MOVING MAN'S STORY.

The boy and the girl adventurers met a curious old man who spoke in a very loud voice.

"I am called the Moving Man," he said, "because I am always moving. I used to think it would be nice to have a change every little while, and so I used to move. I thought I was moving always like the world is moving always. But I didn't accomplish anything by moving. I was never satisfied, and neither was my wife."

"Well, as I said, my name is Moving Man. No matter if I tell it to you more than once, for I do things over and over again. That's what makes me so mad, too. I must tell my name over and over again, though there isn't much point to it, I'm sure."

"Couldn't you speak in a little lower voice?" asked the girl.

"No, I can't," said the old man, "for I'm angry and I want to yell."

"But you get all tired out," said the girl.

"I know best," said the old man, "and if you don't think I do you will both miss my story, and I'll put you in the trunk and carry you off."

"In fact, I don't know why I shouldn't do that anyway. Yes, I do believe I will."

"Oh, please, please," said the boy, "grabbing hold of the girl's hand, 'don't do anything like that. You'd be so sorry for it if you did.'"

"You would be the sorry ones," said the old man. His faded blue eyes looked rather wild as he said this.

"Yes, I can see how sorry you'd be to stay in the trunk where you couldn't



"Can't Get Away."

get any air, and you'd wobble this way and fall that way, and bump from one side to the other and from the top to the bottom."

"There are no soft clothes in there to make you comfortable, and you will see that I speak the truth when I get you in there."

"Please, please don't put us in the trunk," said the girl. They had tried a number of times to run away, but every time the old man had taken hold of each of them by the shoulder, and his grip was terrific.

They tried to run when he wasn't holding on so tight, but every time they did this or started to run he knew it, it seemed, for his grip grew tighter.

"You can't get away from me," he said.

"You were going to tell me a story," the girl told him, trying to make him forget he was holding them.

"Oh, yes," he said, "so I was."

"Well, in the good old days of yore (that means long ago, or at least it means some time past, before you two foolish ones were around) I thought I would be a great man."

"Oh," said the boy, "and will I become like you? I want to be great, but oh, not like you."

"No manners," said the old man, "no manners at all. It is most certainly a fact that he has no manners."

The girl smiled a trifle, for it had amused her the way the boy had spoken so fearfully of the possibility that he might ever be like the old man. She had had that same fear, though, herself, when he spoke of having longed to be great.

"You've no manners yourself," said the old man to the girl as he saw her smile. "But no matter! Smiles or no smiles, manners or no manners, you'll hear my story before you go into the trunk."

"But you mustn't put us in the trunk," said the boy, "you really mustn't. If you did, you would be arrested and you would stay in and night in a great caged-in den, and they would say:

"He was so cruel to a boy and a girl, so much, much younger than himself, that this is his punishment."

"Bah," said the old man, "I don't believe a word you say." But yet he knew they would escape from him!

Job for Grandpa.

Little Phyllis Paymore heard the remark that her grandfather was a tailor.

"Are you a tailor, granddad?" she asked.

"Yes, my dear," admitted the old man.

"Then will you put a tail on my rocking horse?"

She led the way to the attic, where she had robbed the steed of its rear appendage.

EARTH SOLAR RUBE

360 Quintillion Miles Off the Sky Broadway.

Scientist Discovers That the Universe Is One Thousand Times Greater Than It Has Been Thought.

Cambridge, Mass.—Dr. Harlow Shapley, the astronomer who recently came to Harvard from Mount Wilson observatory in California, announces that he has made discoveries that reveal the universe to be a thousand times greater than scientists have thought.

By so doing he has relegated the earth to a plane one thousand times less important than it has heretofore occupied. And instead of being in the "center of things," as has been understood heretofore, he estimates it to be something like 350,000,000,000,000 miles from the center of the universe.

Doctor Shapley is a comparatively young astronomer, yet he has won an authoritative place in the science. He is a graduate of the Missouri State University and of Princeton. He was identified with the Mount Wilson observatory seven years.

By triangulation, taking the distance between sun and earth as a base for measurements, scientists have recorded vast distances, until such lines have been extended hundreds of light years, even to the border line of measurement, the Pleiades.

The same Pleiades are scarcely in the front yard of Doctor Shapley's galaxy, which he has measured and found to be about 300,000 light years from end to end. It is a super-Milky Way.

A light year, the distance a beam of light will travel in one year, is 3,000,000,000,000 miles. It takes but eight minutes for light to come to the earth from the sun, 93,000,000 miles away.

"BANK CANARY" IS IMPORTANT

Posts Announcement of Discount Rate in Bank of England According to Ancient Custom.

London.—Announcement of a change in the rate of discount of the Bank of England, such as the recent reduction from 7 to 6 1/2 per cent, is an impressive affair.

Not one of the many hundreds of the staff of the Bank of England itself knows of the change until the actual announcement is posted, except those with the governor inside "the parlor," where the directors of the bank and leading men of the other banks and institutions are gathered to deliberate on the momentous decision which affects all parts of the world.

When these deliberations are concluded a gorgeously attired messenger commonly known in the city as the "bank canary" because of his scarlet coat and yellow waistcoat, stalks out of the parlor with deliberate slowness in accordance with ancient custom, carrying a big sheet of paper in a glass frame on which are the magic words "6 1/2 per cent."

Hundreds of bankers' clerks messengers and newspaper men who have been thronging the passages push forward to read the notice, which the messenger deliberately keeps face away from the crowd until he has affixed it to the wall.

Then there is a scramble for offices, telegraph, telephone booths and cable offices, while press agency representatives wigwag the new rate which is immediately flashed throughout the world.

\$199 FOR "SCIENTIFIC" KISS

California Girl Says Psychiatrist Told Her It Would Develop Dormant Faculties.

Los Angeles, Cal.—For illustrating what constitutes a scientific kiss, a fair seeker after advice paid \$199, according to testimony in the case of James A. Murdock, who advertises as being the "incomparable psychiatrist and clairvoyant."

Mrs. Sarah Blackburn and her daughter, "Billie," aged seventeen, the latter, to whom, it was testified, had been given the demonstration lesson by Murdock in the science of kissing, appeared against Murdock.

According to Mrs. Blackburn, "Billie" was taken to the "incomparable one" for a treatment. She said Murdock insisted on her being in a room alone with him.

It was at this juncture, said the witness, that scientific kissing was demonstrated, Murdock prefacing the act by a dissertation on the effect of kissing on the brain in developing dormant faculties.

Mrs. Blackburn said she paid Murdock \$199.

Bear and Rattlesnakes Upset Train Schedule

Elmira, N. Y.—New York Central train crews on the line that runs south from Corning into the coal fields of Pennsylvania are having a new experience. Black bears and rattlesnakes are interfering with the time schedules.

A special coal-laden freight train slowed up when a huge black bear posed on the track in battle formation. It refused to move until the cowcatcher nosed it more or less gently aside.

BILL DECIDES

By AGNES BARRY.

"Spying again, are you?" queried Mrs. Sisson, sharply. "Do you know," she added, "if I had your smelling facilities I'd apply to the government for a job as lookout for forest fires? Your nose is your fortune!"

Mrs. Dobbs, neighbor, and the object of this ironical remark, quickly came back with a thrust worthy of the one she had just received.

"So?" she declared, emphatically. "Well, since we are on the subject of comparing beauty spots, permit me to say that you need never miss a bargain sale for the want of feet! And, besides, I wasn't spying. It was you who—"

But she did not finish, for Mrs. Sisson had closed the window and disappeared.

Spring cleaning was in full swing, and the two women had opened their bedroom windows for ventilation while going about their work. Mrs. Sisson had been attracted by a handsome quilt resting on the sill of her neighbor's window and had come forward, a little too promiscuously, perhaps, to her own window, that she might study the design, but only to find Mrs. Dobbs already admiring those which she herself had similarly hung out for airing.

Presently Mrs. Dobbs saw her neighbor near another open window in an adjoining room, and forthwith advanced for the second round.

"And as for your good-for-nothing son," she threatened, "if I ever see him speaking to my Katherine again, I'll have the law on him."

"Will you, indeed?" Mrs. Sisson sneered. "I'm sure my William knows better than to waste his time with your fickle daughter."

Again the fiery conversation was brought to an abrupt ending when Mrs. Sisson slammed down the next open window.

Of course it is hardly necessary to add that none of the above impetuous and absurd allegations contained a vestige of truth. And meanwhile, the young couple referred to by the querulous women never suspected that the dreaded split had come at last.

That evening, when Bill Dobbs arrived home, one look at his mother told him very plainly what had come to pass, and he wondered if there had been a scene.

"William," began his mother, gravely, "I hope when you decide to marry you'll not select a gossiping wife."

William fidgeted a little, then braced himself for his disagreeable task.

"I hope not, mother," he replied, quietly, and without looking up.

"You know," continued Mrs. Dobbs, "heredity is an awful thing, and many girls grow up to be like their mothers."

"Yes, I know," assented Bill, meekly. "But fortunately there are exceptions. Now there's Katherine Sisson, for instance. A splendid girl, if there ever was—"

He broke off suddenly, for he had just seen Katherine leaving for a stroll.

"Gee, ma," he exclaimed, "excuse me, won't you? I had quite forgotten an important engagement."

In a few minutes he had caught up with Katherine.

"You know?" he asked. She nodded. "It was stupid of them to quarrel," said Katherine, reproachfully, "and they had no right to bring you and me into it."

"You're right," he agreed, firmly, "but we mustn't let such nonsense interfere with our plans."

He glanced back and saw the two frigid women watching them.

"I think," he said, "the sooner we get married the sooner peace will come." But she checked him.

"I'm afraid we'll have to forget," she objected. "Mother would never consent after what occurred today. She has forbidden me to speak to you."

"But, dear," he protested cheerfully, "they say love laughs at locksmiths, so why not be merry?"

They were now well out of sight of the watching mamma, and Katherine felt a mischievous impulse urging her to defy the maternal edict.

"After all," she laughed, "big feet are a good asset at a bargain sale or anywhere else."

"I don't know what to say," faltered Katherine.

Bill pressed her hand gently. "Let me decide for both of us," he encouraged eagerly.

There was another short silence, then she murmured something, and while it is not definitely known that Bill eventually persuaded her to yield, it is a good guess that the adept little marksman of our fancy will whittle another notch in his arrow ere long.

Shakespeare in Arabian.

Shakespeare's plays have been translated into and acted in many tongues, but perhaps the strangest presentation yet on record is that of "Romeo and Juliet" in Arabian by a company of strolling Egyptian players in Tunis.

So far as stage setting goes, it appears that the management was contented with the primitive "indications" of the Elizabethan days. It is assumed that no liberties were taken with the plot, though the Arabian interpretation of some of the incidents might be considered free.

The Arabians, however, do their best lovelighting through the medium of song, so that it was considered necessary to interpolate the usual plaintive oriental chants whenever the lovers came to a clench.

The Rose and the Story Book

By FREDERICK CLARKE

(© 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

A lonely homeless man paused in front of a new bank building and watched the crowds enter and depart with a token of dull interest in his weary eyes. Old men and women, young ladies and little children all chattering and happy, passed by the desks and counters loaded with a small fortune in carnations and roses.

"Opening day"—"new bank"—"giving souvenirs," fell upon the ears of the friendless man. As his turn came to face a counter he was handed out a beautiful rose.

"Married?" was all the florid distributor had asked. The man had nodded sadly. "Any children?" he was asked as he passed a second counter. The man gave a start as if waking up, and a pretty picture book was handed him. Carrying both in a half dazed way, he crossed the street, sat down on a doorstep, and, his eyes fixed on the two souvenirs, he seemed to lapse into a profound day dream.

Twenty-four months previously he had been John Dunbar, inventor, in this same town, a delicate, sensitive man, impracticable as to business, devoting his life to the completion of an invention that had been his one dream.

Working on the perfection of his model and then waiting for capital, knowing only how to think and not to work, his resources had dwindled away and his father-in-law, Judge Graham, stern and merciless, had come to him one day.

"Give up your idle dreaming and go to work like a man," he had said. "If you don't, there will be a home for my daughter and her child, little Ruth, with me, but you must shift for yourself."

There were no reproaches from gentle, loving Ethel, his wife, but the inventor sought work. Unskilled, wage and position offered were to him degrading. He wrote a brief note to his wife.

"So home to your father," it ran. "I have given up my dream, I must give up you and the child. Your father can have the patent. I cannot face humiliation and defeat among my equals. I am a coward."

John Dunbar had heard of a wonderful silver mine in Mexico. He went there, worked like a peon and at the end of a year hired an overseer to send his earnings to his wife. Later he found that they had never reached her. He worked a second year. The mine was flooded. With a bare \$300 he escaped with his life. He started for home. On the way he was robbed of his little earnings, and now he had landed in his native town—a pauper.

"All that I have in the world," he said bitterly, regarding the two bank souvenirs—"two years' exile, and these!—Why not?"

A sudden resolution had seized him. Unrecognized and as a stranger he threaded old familiar thoroughfares, finally reaching the last home he had known.

An inquiry conveyed to him that strangers occupied the house. The Dunbars? The husband had gone away, the wife and child had moved to her father's home. The judge had died a year since. Mrs. Dunbar was living at such and such a place.

It was almost dusk when the refugee reached a neat cottage set in the midst of a rare garden.

The table was set for three. He wondered at that. Softly, on tiptoe, he advanced into the apartment. Beside the plate at the head of the table John Dunbar placed the rose. At the tiny tray near to a child's familiar high chair he laid the little picture book and withdrew. Then mother and child entered the room.

"Oh, mamma, look! look!" cried the little one eagerly, taking up the book. Ethel Dunbar was dressed in mourning.

"Who brought them, mamma, and why?" asked little Ruth. "Oh, how pretty!"

"It must have been some neighbor, dearie," said her mother in a dreamy tone, "some neighbor who knew."

"Who knew what, mamma?" pressed the curious little one.

"It is just two years tonight since your dear father was lost to us," said the mother, and her voice died away in a low sob.

"Won't he ever come back again, mamma?" asked Ruth.

"We will hope and pray for it, my child," answered Ethel. "Always his place shall be ready for him."

Ethel had broken down utterly. In her pretty way the child was trying to comfort her. John Dunbar stole into the room and seated himself at the table.

"Ethel—my child!" he said, like one in a daze. "I am here. I have come back empty-handed. Only the rose, the poor little picture book—"

Loving arms were about him, tiny hands holding his bronzed own and kissing them, and a voice of rare tenderness was saying: "You have brought yourself—it is all we ask, all we need. My husband, oh my husband!"

When John Dunbar learned later on that the little cottage was called "Heart's Content," he did not marvel.

The patent had been placed in practical hands by Ethel after her father died. She was now receiving a liberal royalty upon it. The factory employing it needed just such a man as the inventor.

So John Dunbar, who had shrunk from his fellows like a wounded bird, came into his own.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND BIDDERS

Notice is hereby given that the Advisory Board and School Trustee of Madison Township, in Putnam County, Indiana, will receive sealed bids, at the office of the undersigned Trustee, up to ten o'clock A. M., on Saturday the 13

LOCAL NEWS

Ernest Stoner fished at Lena Lake Tuesday night.

Cornelia Allen is visiting Miss Dorothy Richards in Patricksburg, Indiana.

Miss Mary West of Clayton is helping temporarily in the Citizen's National Bank.

Miss Nola Pfahler is enjoying a vacation from her work at the Citizen's National Bank.

Ed McG. Walls has returned to his work at the First National Bank after a two weeks vacation.

The American Legion will meet in their hall Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Let every member be present.

J. J. Kauble of Fern was in Terre Haute Wednesday on business. He is superintendent of the sand plant at Fern.

The American Zinc Products Company's base ball team will meet the Lena nine at Lena at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

Roy Newgent, who is employed by the Putnam Electric Company will take his vacation next week.

Mrs. Ferd Lucas was in Indianapolis today attending a state meeting of representatives of the Parent Teacher's Association.

Miss Helen Browning, who recently underwent an operation at the Methodist Hospital in Indianapolis is recovering rapidly it is reported.

Mrs. W. F. Gwinn and Mrs. Doc Hurst have returned home from a two weeks visit in Boone and Marshalltown, Iowa.

Dr. William F. Switzer left today for Battle Ground near Lafayette, where he will attend the session of the Epworth League being held there.

Earl Knauer of Washington, D. C. is spending his vacation in Greencastle visiting friends and relatives. He is employed in the War Risk Insurance Department at Washington.

Frank Wallace, county superintendent of schools, and M. M. Miller, architect of Terre Haute, were in Cloverdale Wednesday inspecting the new consolidated township school building which is being constructed there.

Mrs. David Sublett of Putnamville was the guest today of her daughter, Mrs. Noble Snider and Mr. Snider. Julia Jean Sutherland who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Snider returned home with her grand mother for a visit.

Elmer Wells spent Wednesday in Greencastle visiting relatives and friends and transacting business. He will motor to White River near Edinburg Thursday with a party of Indianapolis friends. They plan to camp on White River for a while.

Royal Davis will arrive home Monday from Champaign, Illinois where he has been taking a course in athletic directing in Illinois University. He will enter the second term of the DePauw summer school which will begin Friday, July 22.

C. H. Stewart, sales manager of the American Zinc Products Company is making a business trip through the East. He has visited Cleveland and Youngstown, Ohio.

Miss Arnold Adams will leave today for a two weeks visit with relatives at Plain and Indianapolis.

Thomas Manuel, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Manuel, left today for Chicago where he will resume his work with the American Automobile Association. He has been confined to his home since Monday by illness. Henry Shoptaugh, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shoptaugh is also working in Illinois for the American Automobile Association.

Seven people traveling in three automobiles from the neighborhood of Putnamville passed through Greencastle at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday morning on their way to Turkey Run Park where they were to hold a family reunion.

Members of the party were Mr. and Mrs. Willard Wamsley and family, Mrs. Blanche Scroggin and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Eggen and family.

Daniel Shuey of Bainbridge was in Greencastle Wednesday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hathaway of Coatesville were in Greencastle Tuesday evening on business.

Mrs. O. T. Higgins left today for Lake Winona where she will visit friends for several days.

William F. Lane et al has filed suit in the Putnam Circuit court against Lucien W. Berry et al for a quiet title.

Members of the T. W. B. Club will picnic this evening at Scott's Grove near Bainbridge.

Roy Harris of Indianapolis is visiting relatives and friends in Greencastle.

Roughing rolls at the American Zinc Products Company's Plant will be closed for the remainder of the week.

Mrs. S. P. Foreman will return to her home in Greencastle Thursday from the Methodist Hospital in Indianapolis where she has been taking treatment. She is said to be improving in health.

Dr. Hillory A. Gobin reports that thus far Bundie Week has been well observed in Greencastle. He expresses the desire, however, that many more bundles will be brought in before July 27 in order that Putnam County may send a car load of bundles to the destitute of Europe.

Greencastle Lodge No. 348 I. O. O. F. will give work in the third degree tonight. Let every member be present. Mrs. Harry Hawkins was hostess to the Thursday Club this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Eugene Hawkins. The meeting was held today because the chautauqua assembly opens Thursday.

Installation of the latest model of telephone manufactured by the Kellogg Switchboard Supply Company of Chicago was begun Wednesday by Roy C. Oakley, Warren Newgent and George Stoltz, linemen of the Greencastle Telephone Company. Business telephones were the first to be changed. Within a year the local telephone company hopes to have the latest telephones in the homes and offices of all subscribers.

ICE STILL SELLS FOR SIXTY CENTS A HUNDRED POUNDS IN GREENCASTLE

Sixty cents a hundred pounds is still the regulation price of ice in Greencastle despite rumors to the contrary, according to the Gardner Brothers Ice Company. They received a car load of ice from Terre Haute Monday which they had to sell for eighty cents a hundred pounds, a member of the company explained but the ice has all been sold and the standard price is still sixty cents. The price will not be raised within the next few days officials said.

OUR PERSONAL PROPERTY LOAN PLAN

MEANS TO YOU REAL MONEY INDEPENDENCE AND CONVENIENCE

LOANS \$20 to \$300

On household goods, pianos, horses, cows, sheep, hogs, farm implements, automobiles, etc.

Terms to suit the borrower

Indiana Loan Co.

Room 3, Donner Block
Agent in Office Thursday

Classified Ads

MONEY TO LOAN on First and Second Mortgages.—Reasonable Rates—See Theodore Crawley.

STOCK HOGS FOR SALE:—50 Heavy Hogs and Brood Sows—Harvey Hines, Roachdale, Ind. R. R. No. 2.

FIRE PLACE WOOD:—Big Wood for your fireplace—Put it in now—\$4 a cord—Leave orders—Phone 65.

FOR SALE: My household goods at 804 South College Ave. Friday and Saturday, July 22 and 23—Anne Cannon—Phone 619.

WANTED TIRE SALESMEN To sell low priced guaranteed tires. Good Money. Write for particulars. BURR OAK CORD TIRE COMPANY Burr Oak, Michigan.

GIVES POINTERS ON HORSE BUYING

SPORTSMAN SAYS FIVE YEAR OLD ANIMAL MAY BE HAD FOR \$150 UP

All Round Horse Should Be Fearless and Well Broken

"All games, pastimes and sports worthy of the name are artificial work," said the late well known author and sportsman, Prince Collier, according to the New York Tribune; "what our ancestors did from necessity, we do because we find that vigorous use of our powers, physical, mental and moral makes living more agreeable. Our ancestors shot, fished and rode, walked, cut down trees, paddled canoes, sailed boats, fought wild beasts, etc., because they were obliged to that they might live. We do many of these same things—we call it sport. In reality it is artificial work. The quality and value of all games and sports may be tested and graded as to their respective merit according as they develop in their patrons the qualities that hard work develops. Health, courage, serenity of spirit, good manners, good nerves, tenacity of purpose, physical strength, were the reward of the hard worker; those same qualities ought to be the aim of the good sportsman."

Now it must be acknowledged that good horsemanship is capable of breeding some of these qualifications, besides which, riding is one of the best sports that has come down to us through the ages. Not only is it invigorating and health preserving, but the indefinable fascination and sense of exhilaration in being astride of and mastering a lively and powerful beast that, did he but realize his own strength, could go wherever he willed regardless of any rider, make a strong appeal to the real sportsman. To a skilled rider the very act of keeping an active horse under complete control, and at the same time having the knowledge how to exact a willing and friendly submission lends an added pleasure to the game.

Many horse lovers feel themselves deterred from riding on account of the expense. But there need not be an overlarge appropriation, and very good sport may be had with an all-round horse in the country suitable for both driving and riding, where time can be spared for feeding, watering and his general care. A horse about 5 years old, sound, gentle and willing, may be had from \$150 up. The important point is where to find him. So far the encouragement of the doubtful it may be confided that such horses are being sold every day by dealers in our large cities. Go, however, to the reliable dealer (most of them, by the way, being fully as reliable as their "more holy than thou" neighbors) and state the full requirements and the price to be paid. And just a mild suggestion here: Never approach a dealer as though you were a Diogenes and he a full-fledged swindler, or try to beat him down on his future, or take a too-knowing friend for added protection and to help regulate prices! For this in the eyes of a self-respecting dealer will relieve him in large measure of an otherwise sense of responsibility, and quite justly so.

Before starting in to search how to have a distinct idea as to the sort of beast wanted, and here the star card set by the United States army for remounts will serve as an excellent guide. "The beast should be a gelding, in good condition, about four years old, weight from 950 to 1,000 pounds; height 15 to 15.3 hands; head small and well set on neck; ears small, erect; forehead broad and full; eyes large, prominent and mild; vision perfect; muzzle small and fine; mouth deep; lips thin and firmly compressed; nostrils large and fine; and branches of under jaw wide apart where they join the neck; neck light, moderately long, and tapering toward the head, with crest firm and longer than underside; withers elevated, well developed and well muscled; shoulders long, oblique and well muscled; chest full, very deep, moderately broad, and plump in front; forelegs vertical and properly placed with elbow large, long, prominent and clear of chest; knees neatly outlined, wide in front and well directed; back short, straight and muscular; barrel large, increasing in size towards the flanks, with ribs well arched and separated; hind quarters wide, thick, long, full, muscular and rounded externally; tail fine and firm; hocks lean, large, wide from front to rear; feet medium sized, circular in shape, sound, with horn dark, smooth, fine in texture; sole moderately concave and frog well developed, sound, firm, large, elastic and healthy."

In addition to the measuring up in a general way to this standard, the all-round horse should be gentle, well broken to harness, willing, fearless and a good hearty feeder.

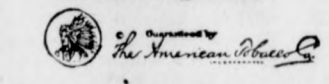
The world's greatest iodine works are in Chile, having an annual output of 400,000 pounds.

A man seldom realizes the worthlessness of his earthly possessions until he tries to pawn them.

There's no place like home for a young man's best girl.



No cigarette has the same delicious flavor as Lucky Strike. Because Lucky Strike is the toasted cigarette.



SAW COLONIES AS A NATION

According to Old Almanac, English Nobleman Was Gifted With Remarkable Prophetic Spirit.

Quaintly phrased weather warnings, interlarded with old-fashioned words of wisdom, including a prediction of a successful revolt in America, while the colonists were still praying for the health of their English ruler, are contained in a collection of almanacs owned in Keene, N. H. Some of the paper-bound booklets date back to 1754.

The prophecy dealing with the Revolution was printed in a copy issued about the time that Washington was following the peaceful pursuits of a surveyor. It was made by Lord Kames, a British nobleman, who said:

"Our North American colonies are in a prosperous condition, increasing rapidly in population, in commerce and in opulence and they have the spirit of a free people and are enflamed with patriotism. Their population will equal that of Britain and Ireland in less than a century and they will be a match for the mother country if they choose to be independent. A people animated with the new blessings of liberty will not incline to a kingly form of government."

Young men are urged to go West into the wilds of Ohio and purchase land at 20 cents an acre in Spanish money, by an almanac editor who wore knee breeches and ruffled shirt. In his mortuary statistics, based on reports received in 1797, he asserted that half of the United States died before reaching the age of seventeen years, smallpox, for instance, being more fatal to girls than boys at that period. However, one in every 3,125 of the population attained or passed the century mark in life.

MANY TIMES CLOSE TO DEATH

Cowboy Must Have Had Creepy Feeling When He Realized What He Had Escaped.

The best story of horses' jumps which comes to mind is that of a cowboy. He was taking steers to Leadville and had camped for the night on Bear river near its junction with the Little Snake. In the middle of the night something occurred to stampede the cattle. The cowboy mounted his broncho and rode hither and thither on the flank of the herd until their fright had died away. Four or five times the rider felt his horse give tremendous leaps and with daybreak discovered the cause.

The cattle had climbed to a level plateau which is intersected by a canyon four miles long and from 1,500 to 2,000 feet deep. Its walls incline toward each other at the top, where the distance is fifteen to twenty feet. In riding, the man had kept his steers circling about this plateau. A dozen of them he found had fallen down the canyon and been killed.

Hoots showed him that the great jumps made by his horse were occasioned by the animal's clearing the canyon each time it came to the talking-off spot.

Night in the Forest.

Through the forest is a great silence, but no stillness. The whippoorwill swings down and up the short curve of his regular song, over and over the owl says his whoo. These, with the ceaseless dash of the rapids, are the web on which the night traces her more delicate embroideries of the unexpected. Distant crashes, stealthy footsteps near at hand; subdued scratching of claws; a faint sniff, the mournful cry of the loon, instinct with the spirit of loneliness; the ethereal call-note of the birds of passage high in the air; a pattern among the dead leaves, and at last, from the thicket close at hand, the beautiful silvery purity of the white-throated sparrow—the nightingale of the North—trembling with the ecstasy of beauty, as though a shimmering moonbeam had turned to sound; these things combine subtly, the Great Silence overarches the night and draws you forth to contemplation.—Stewart Edward White.

ONE OF LEGION'S FOUNDERS

Col. Milton Foreman's Connection Dates Back to the Original Paris Caucus.



meeting he was named chairman of the temporary executive committee.

Returning to the United States, he was elected commander of the Illinois department of the American Legion, is a Chicago lawyer, who for many years has been active in public and military affairs. His connection with the Legion dates back to the original Paris caucus at which time the idea of forming a Legion was conceived. At that

While serving with the First Illinois cavalry, in 1894, Mr. Foreman acquired an active interest in military affairs. He served with that organization during the Spanish-American war and rose to the rank of captain.

After the war Mr. Foreman began the practice of law in Chicago, and became major in the First cavalry. In 1914 he was promoted to lieutenant colonel, and two years later commissioned colonel of the regiment. He was in command of that organization during the border troubles.

With the outbreak of the World war, Colonel Foreman requested the transfer of his regiment to field artillery, which was effected in June, 1917. Colonel Foreman took the regiment to France in 1917 and commanded it throughout the war. He received three citations for gallantry and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for achievements in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives.

While not in the military service, Mr. Foreman practiced law in Chicago and took an active interest in public affairs throughout the state. In 1899 he was elected to the Chicago city council and served six consecutive terms. He was chairman of the Chicago charter convention whose work has become a model for planners of new city charters.

HIKE TO NATIONAL CAPITAL

Plan Suggested by Kansas Committee-man to Tell Lawmakers What Legion Men Need.

"Join the army and walk around the world!" Do you remember that slogan?

Do you boys whose weary feet ate up the kilometers on the other side and the miles on this side so paraphrased the advertising of the recruiting service during the war. But walking won the war. "Let's keep it up," urges W. F. Kurtz, Kansas national executive

committeeman of the American Legion. "Let's walk to Washington and tell them what the Legion wants for its disabled and for its whole membership."

According to Mr. Kurtz' plan, delegates from each state department of the Legion would hike overland to the nation's capital, arranging their schedules so as to meet on the White House steps on the same day. However, he would permit representatives from the other side of the Rockies to ride the cushions across to this side.

Legion posts along the way would feed and shelter the hikers. "I'll lead the way, and outwalk anyone in the Legion," the Kansas pedestrian declares.

DEMAND "STORY" IN POETRY

So-Called "Human Appeal" Necessary to American Readers, Is the Opinion of Amy Lowell.

"I have been noting the course of poetry for many years," writes Amy Lowell in the Literary Review, "and I am convinced that in this country (and more so here than in any other, I believe) even the genuine poetry readers have but a slight love and knowledge of the poetry in a poem; the so-called 'human appeal,' the story element, is the delightful thing. We are not, in America, very luxuriant thinkers, we are considerably afraid of exuberance of imagination; it not only does not attract, it causes a definite movement of recoil. Those poets addicted to richness of coloring and wealth of imagery suffer from the very gloriousness of their imaginations. We can stand a great deal of banality or baldness of poetic feeling if only the subject be firmly enough planted on the ground; but we are thrown into a convulsion of distaste if the poet, seeing a lovely earth and telling us how he sees it, forgets to reduce this seeing to the mere bare ground of a love tale, or a death tale or something equally familiar and reassuring. All of which is merely to repeat the old truism that the American public is inexperienced."

Opera House

A. COOK, Prop. & Mgr.
Doors Open 6:30 Two Shows Show Starts 7:00

Program Subject To Change Without Notice

Wednesday

HAROLD GOODWIN
In the Comedy Drama

"Hearts of Youth"

SUNSHINE ALL STAR
Two Part Comedy

"The Big Secret"

Thursday

CONWAY TEARLE
In Elaine Sterne's Play

"The Road of Ambition"

THE GREAT DETECTIVE SERIAL
"Fantomax"

Tenth Episode

DAILY BETWEEN CLEVELAND & BUFFALO

3 MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS 3

The Great Ship "SEANDBEE" — "CITY OF ERIE" — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

CLEVELAND — Daily, May 1st to Nov. 15th — BUFFALO

Leave CLEVELAND - 9:00 P. M. EASTERN
Arrive BUFFALO - 7:30 A. M. STANDARD TIME
Leave BUFFALO - 7:30 A. M. STANDARD TIME
Arrive CLEVELAND - 9:00 P. M. EASTERN

Connections at Buffalo for Niagara Falls and all Eastern and Canadian points. Railroad tickets reading between Cleveland and Buffalo are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent or tourist agency for tickets via C. & B. Line. New Tourist Automobile Rate—\$10.00 Round Trip, with 2 days return limit, for cars not exceeding 12 feet wheelbase.

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The Great Ship "SEANDBEE" — the largest and most costly passenger steamer on inland waters of the world. Sleeping capacity, 1500 passengers.

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STRAIGHTEN THAT BENT BACK WE SHOW INTEREST

No need to suffer from that tired dead ache in your back, that lameness, those distressing urinary disorders. Greencastle people have found how to get relief. Follow this Greencastle resident's example.

Mrs. H. Craven, 105 College St., says: "I would not think of being without Doan's Kidney Pills. They have been taken with such good results by myself and other members of the family that I gladly endorse them. Before I took Doan's I had severe backache and shooting pains in my side and dizzy spells when stooping. Doan's cured me of these troubles and I know there is nothing better for kidney complaint. I certainly recommend them to anyone who may need a kidney medicine."

60c. at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mystery of Egg Lines.

Why are some birds' eggs pure white and unmarked and others variously and highly colored, with all sorts of marks upon them, from minute dots to scraggly lines? Ask the American Forestry Magazine. How are these spots and markings produced? Nests of birds run all the way from the bare rock on the coast, to those laying ten or more eggs in a very elaborate nest built in very different localities.

We take personal interest in small accounts and pay 6 percent interest on the same from date of deposit. Larger accounts are also welcome. Deposit a certain amount each week and see your account grow.

If you have \$100.00 or more to invest we pay 6 percent interest on the same from date of deposit. Interest payable in cash July and January first each year.

ASSETS OVER \$200,000.00

Greencastle Savings and Loan Association

COAL ASHES ON HEAVY SOIL

Particularly Valuable to Loosen Soil and Make It Workable—No Good as Fertilizer.

Coal ashes have little value as fertilizer, their use being mainly to loosen the soil and make it workable. They are most valuable on heavy clay soil, but should be screened to take out coarse material before they are applied, and should be spread evenly over the surface and thoroughly mixed with the soil. Wood ashes have fertilizing value, but should be applied before they become leached.

MORE LIGHT ON BOLSHEVIST RULE

Russian Farmers Resent Food
Requisitions and Often Kill
Those Seeking It.

BITTER AGAINST AMERICA

Russian Government Does Not Take
Kindly to Visitors and Traveling
Has Been Made Difficult—Ameri-
cans Popular in Siberia.

New York.—A better economic system must be evolved by the soviet government or it must surely give way in a very short time, according to Harold V. Fay of Auburn, N. Y., who has just returned from a year's absence in China, Russia and other points in the Far East. At the beginning of the war Mr. Fay was in China, and when the American forces went to Siberia he resigned his position in the University of Nanking and joined, remaining with them until they returned home, when he went to Russia as a correspondent.

"The soviets are pretty solid politically, but economically extremely unsound," said Mr. Fay. "They may have to give way to a firmer form of government, and one wherein property rights must have some say. The people in the cities are the most unfortunate, for they are so underfed. The government sends out expeditions to requisition food from the farms, but the peasants do not take kindly to the appropriation of their products, and are heartily opposed to the soviets, although they will be slow to take any action."

Real Property Taken.

"Sometimes the peasants ambush these expeditions and kill them, but these cases have not been very numerous. All real property has been taken from those who owned the land. It is not likely that they will ever be able to recover any of it, but all this propaganda by those who have come out of Russia and have lost their estates will be of little avail, in my belief, for it is extremely unlikely that Russia will return to the old form of government."

"There are very few Americans in Russia now. The government does not take kindly to visitors, and traveling has been made very difficult. They do not like to have travelers come through from Siberia, and no one is allowed to enter from the southern countries of Asia. Another newspaper man and myself were the only two Americans coming through from Siberia, and when we arrived in Moscow the authorities did not seem to like it, but finally they let us through to Finland, and in this way we came out of the country."

"In Siberia Americans are very popular, as America has done a great deal for Siberia in sending clothing and other aid to the people, and also because the United States government did not recognize Kolchak. But the Russian people in the more western areas are very bitter toward us, as they feel that we offer greater resistance than any other country, and they say that we are the last stronghold of capitalism. Their ideas are that communism is bound to prevail all over the world, and that they will win out."

Issue Ration Cards.

"Rations are served to every one in Russia, but there is really great order there. A traveler gets one pound of black bread a day and one-half pound of sausage and some salt, sugar and tea, but the residents only get one pound of black bread and no sausage. They give you ration cards for which you can draw from the government stores, but only one meal a day. You must buy the rest from whatever sources you may be able to find. There are government restaurants and there are also some public markets in Moscow, but the government means to eventually control all food products and dispense with the public markets; they would do that now, but they find it difficult to prevent those that are open."

"There is no gasoline to run the trucks and automobiles, but they use as a substitute a spirit made from potatoes. This is also drunk quite generally as a stimulant. It is poorly made alcohol and not so good as the vodka that they used to have in former times, but it is consumed in great quantities. Prohibition prevails, though, all over Russia and it seems to be a good thing."

"The American dollar is now worth from 2,000 to 3,000 rubles, but the money has to be exchanged secretly. While I was in Moscow I heard that Emma Goldman and Berkman had been sent out to one of the Russian provinces to collect data on some pretext or another, as they were very unwelcome to the Bolsheviks. The government was greatly annoyed that the United States should send anarchists to Russia, as they do not recognize them there. The soviet form is not anarchistic."

Little Girl Makes Record.

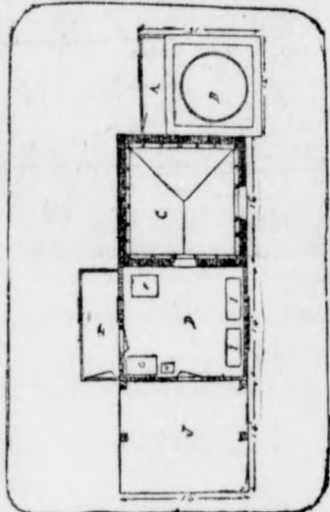
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Yvonne Weber, twelve years of age, has established a record in the public schools here. She was graduated from public school as class valedictorian recently. She speaks four languages and teaches physical culture and dancing in the high school class.

SUCCESSFUL BUTTER MAKING

Depends Upon Well Fed Cows, Perfect Cleanliness and Vigilance. One must have good cows, as some cows will not make good butter no difference how cared for. They must have good feed and feed that will not taste in the butter as some cows will always tell in the milk what they have been eating. Cleanliness in making is making and in utensils is very essential. Keep milk cool. If the cream separator is not used. If cool enough you will never have to skim sour milk, and therein lies one of the most essential elements of good butter. Never skim over 36 hours old if there does a little skim of cream come after, it is good for the pigs. Keep your cream jar from souring until full and if not enough cows to fill in three or four days skim deeper and then bring near the fire and stir immediately. Stir frequently while gathering cream. Some cows will make white butter all the year round, but at the same time it is good butter and for that reason use a very small amount of coloring matter, say three drops in a two gallon jar. If your cream is good it will take from 15 to 30 minutes to churn. Draw off the butter milk, with butter in churn, into bowl and salt. Use a medium cup of salt to five pounds of butter. Work evenly into butter and set in a medium warm room. After it has stood two or three hours work all water and surplus salt out, mold and it is ready for the market. Do not let it get cold and set after salting, for that will spoil the grain, as you can not work satisfactory. You have now a butter that will keep sweet for weeks. But if put with strong butter it will soon absorb the odor. Rancid butter is made from overripe cream and may taste when taken from the churn all right, but in a few hours it's the same old sour cream.—Ind Farmer.

COMBINED ICE HOUSE

The ice-house is built of field bowlders, laid in cement mortar to the ground line, and common lime mortar above. The walls are twelve inches thick and eight feet high to the belt molding, above which are two feet of board walls covered with vertical shingles. The tower is twelve by sixteen feet at the base, tapering to three by four feet at the summit, which is twenty-four feet above the ground. A wind-mill of any approved



pattern surmounts the tower, with a rod which connects with a pump at the base. The walls are fourteen by sixteen feet with a piazza of the same size in front. The former is board-boarded to the belt, and shingled above. The tank, B, which occupies the second story of the tower, is eight feet in diameter at the base and six feet high. Its actual capacity is 1,833 gallons. The ice-house, C, is furred up inside with studding, three by four inches, two feet apart, to which is nailed a lining of matched boards. The creamery, D, is thirteen and a half by fifteen feet inside. At H are creamers, which are supplied with water through pipes leading from the tank through the ice-house, by means of which water is cooled. At G is a churn, which may be worked by power in the annex E or, if by hand, the annex may be omitted. At H is a butter molder, and J is the veranda. A structure like this will not only afford convenience for the care of milk and making butter, but furnish an ample supply of ice and water for general purposes. It should, if practicable, be set on ground so high that pipes leading from the tank will convey water to all parts of the dwelling house.

Progress on Isle of Man.

On the quaint and picturesque Isle of Man, made famous by Hall Caine's fiction, an ancient pump of the chain-bucket variety, built into a masonry abutment on the face of a rock cliff, lifts its endless load of water some eighty feet from the pool below, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. For many years a big steam engine of obsolete form, slow and extravagant of fuel, attended to the duty of turning the chain shaft. But now the old boiler and cylinder are gone, and in their place a modern wind motor has been installed, its slim, efficient steel form rising from the cliff top in striking, yet not inharmonious, contrast with the primitive ruggedness that marks the earlier work of man and nature. The whirling 25-foot wheel of the new motive power now is drawing up 14,300 gallons of water an hour, as an average figure, and it is significant of the value of modern methods that the saving of fuel, no longer needed for a hungry boiler, soon paid the cost of the mill.



BEHIND THE MOUND.

The girl and boy adventurers had succeeded in getting around the mound. They had mustered the obstacle or big thing which had gotten in their way and which had tried to keep them from going forward. Now, before them, was a smooth, lovely valley, with no more marshy ground.

"Oh!" said the girl, "I never was so frightened before. Just as I thought I'd give up I came to the hard ground! Do you suppose we chose a particularly bad place?"

"No, you didn't," said a voice which seemed to come from the mound, or obstacle. They looked, and a brownie appeared.

"You two didn't turn back, Hurrah! You had real bravery, real bravery. You're truly adventurers. You didn't think of crying 'Retreat.' You cried, 'On, on!' And now for some fresh clothes for you, which you certainly need!"

"Who are you?" asked the boy.

"I'm one of the Old Obstacle Boys," said the brownie.

"And do you know about that mound and why it is there, and why the marshy ground was all around, and why everyone seemed to stop at that



"Who Are You?"

place, and some go on and some go back, and everything?" asked the boy, without stopping for breath.

"Yes, I know all that," said the brownie. "In the first place, when you reached the foot of the hill you saw suddenly that there was an enormous mound, and then, of course, you noticed all the people who had just awakened. They were fresh and rested mostly, though some had had bad dreams, but at any rate I did wish they'd all get around the mound."

"You may not have noticed, but there was a sign post which said 'Turn.' You see that part of the road, there at the entrance of this lovely valley, is a very important place on the way to the House of Secrets. We have a sign there which tells people to turn, and if they turn back they go along as you saw them go, and if they take a turn to the right or the left of the obstacle they take a turn which leads them right on their journey. If they are brave they go on."

"I'm not surprised you missed the post, because everyone is too busy thinking what they will do."

"You see," continued the brownie, "there comes a time when those who are traveling to the House of Secrets meet with an obstacle. Some of them meet with smaller ones before, some with others, later, which aren't so big, but as you've gotten around the greatest obstacle you are safe enough. You'll manage the others."

"Those who think they've gone as far as they can go, those who are quite satisfied with themselves and think they're as fine as they can be and as good as they can be and as joyous as they can be, turn when they meet a big obstacle like the one you've just met. And when anyone is perfectly satisfied with himself or herself he immediately starts backward and goes along the Self-Satisfied Rut."

"Oh, we saw a lot coming back, too, when we were in the other valley," said the boy.

"Of course," said the brownie. "There are lots who're always going back along the road. Those who think they've gone far enough and those who have no hope of getting to the House of Secrets. They've lost ambition and they've lost their dreams of being great. They're just satisfied, poor dears, and so they have to go backwards in the Self-Satisfied Rut."

"Sometimes a long time afterwards they're sorry they didn't go on. They feel that they've gone backward because they haven't gone forward, but then it is hard to start the journey all over again. They haven't enough energy and ambition left."

"Those who went on had courage; they got around the obstacle. They were willing to go through a great deal, too, to get around it. We, the Old Obstacle Boys, put these obstacles before people—usually when they get just this far along their journey we give them the worst obstacle of all, the most difficult one, for they can't see beyond where the goal is."

"You've had the courage to get around any obstacle! You have learned the great secret of courage, too!"

Dent in Soft Place.

Schoolmaster—I have an impression in my head. Now, can any one tell me the meaning of an impression? Small Boy—Yes, please, sir. An impression is a dent in a soft place.

GARDEN VALUE AIDED BY PERENNIAL CROPS

Bush Fruits Should Be Grown
Where Space Permits.

Asparagus Will Thrive Almost Every-
where in Good Soil—Rhubarb Can
Be Planted Along Fence—
Utilize All Space.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture.)

Plantings of perennial fruit and vegetables add to the interest and value of every home garden. In localities where they may be grown, some fruit trees and bush fruits should be planted wherever space permits. In addition to the small fruits there are a few permanent vegetables which should not be overlooked.

One of these is asparagus, which will thrive almost anywhere, provided it is planted in good soil. A plot of ground 15 to 20 feet square in one corner of the garden will supply all of the asparagus needed by an average family.

A few hills of rhubarb in sections where it will grow can be planted along the garden fence and furnish the family supply. The same is true of horse radish and of a number of the herbs, including thyme, tarragon, sage.

Grapes of the type and variety suited to the locality should always be included in the home garden. These can be grown on an arbor over the



Crops Like These Can Be Raised in
Almost Any Garden.

walk where they require no extra space. Four to six vines of the standard varieties, and one or two of the southern type in their proper locality, will be sufficient.

In planning the garden, plant the perennial things where they will not interfere with the preparation of the ground and the cultivation of the regular vegetable garden. Place them around the outbuildings, along the fences and in the corners where they will not be in the way. Bulletins telling how to cultivate the various small fruits can be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture.

BUSH VELVET BEAN FAVORED

Particularly Useful With Corn as It
Does Not Make Harvesting a
Difficult Problem.

Reports from 400 cooperators of the United States Department of Agriculture who tested bush velvet bean in 1920 for the first time are highly commendatory. Three-fourths of those reporting consider the bean a market success, and over half of them believe it to be superior to any other variety, everything taken into consideration. Two uses of the bean meet with particularly enthusiastic praise. First, is its use in corn, where its nonwinning habit is very desirable, as it does not pull the corn down and make harvesting difficult as do the twining varieties. Second, it is found ideal as a cover and green manure crop in citrus orchards, being far superior for this purpose to any other legume yet found. Its use should considerably reduce the fertilizer bill for citrus orchards.

SEED MIXTURES ARE COSTLY

Much Adversely Clover-Timothy Con-
tain Very Little of Former—Of
Little Value.

So-called clover-timothy seed mixtures, which are widely advertised by certain seed firms at what may appear to be attractive prices, often contain so little alsike or red clover that they are of little, if any, more value than timothy seed, but actually cost nearly double the market price of that seed, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. These mixtures are usually offered by the bushel, followed by the qualifying statement that a bushel weighs only 45 pounds.

In other words, this seed is offered as clover and timothy with the claim that the different seeds occur in the proper proportions for seeding, while frequently there is not more than 5 or 6 per cent of clover present—not enough to be of any value in the crop.

Persons who buy mixed seed can not be too careful to learn the exact proportion of the mixtures they get and the quality of the seed composing them. Otherwise, they are likely to pay an exorbitant price for seed that will not give the crop wanted.

The KITCHEN CABINET

(© 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

A pound of patience and self-control
With words of honey sweet,
Endurance a quart and energy roll
In all you desire to eat.

When mixing your cake be not a machine,
But study the "why" and the "how,"
And learn from lessons of sorrow
"Hygiene,"
The effects of all you allow.
—Mrs. Mary C. Upham.

WARM WEATHER DISHES.

As the warm days approach the appetite craves cooling vegetables and frozen desserts with less of meat and pastry. Many desserts and salads may be prepared sometime before they are needed, thus making the meal at serving time easier to serve. The simpler and less expensive desserts appeal to the housewife who has all her own work to do and during the hot weather she is wise to make her work as light as possible. Gelatine desserts and such combinations are all right for occasions, but they are not liked too often.

Maple Pudding.—Mix together a cupful and a quarter of maple syrup, a tablespoonful of sugar, four beaten egg yolks and cook in a double boiler until smooth. Soak two tablespoonfuls of gelatin in two tablespoonfuls of water, add to the cooked mixture; when cool stir in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs and a pint of whipped cream. Put into a mold and pack in ice and salt to harden.

Orange Sherbet.—Take one egg, one quart of milk, one pint of cream, the juice and grated rind of three oranges, the juice and rind of one lemon and two and one half cupfuls of sugar. Beat the egg and add to the milk, cook until the egg is cooked, cool, add to the cream. Dissolve the sugar in the fruit juice and add to the other mixture. Freeze as usual.

Raspberry Whip.—Crush a cupful of raspberries, add a cupful of sugar and beat into the mixture two egg whites, whipping until the mixture is stiff enough to stand up. Serve in sherbet cups with whole berries on top.

Broiled Mushrooms.—Select large, even-sized mushrooms, peel the caps, remove the stems and put the caps gill side up in the broiler with a bit of butter in each. Cook until well done. Serve the stems chopped, cooked in butter and with a few tablespoonfuls of cream added.

Nellie Maxwell

IN GLOVE STYLES

White Glace Kids Are Ignored by
the French Women.

Taste Turns Toward Suede in Pearl
Gray and Light Beige in
Variety of Tones.

An amusing fact, despite the prevalent belief that America looks to Paris for fashion hints, is the complete absence in the wardrobe of any well-dressed Frenchwoman of the ubiquitous white glace kid glove of America. Glace kid gloves are only worn in Paris when they are black and of gauntlet mousquetaire or 20-button cut, and these as well as evening gloves, of any cut or color, have been sacrificed to the prevailing vogue of enormous cabochon rings.

In place of white gloves, which always increase the apparent size of the hands and are so frequently incongruous with the remainder of the toilette, the Frenchwoman's taste instinctively turns toward the lovely suede gloves in pearl-gray and light beige, in a variety of tones, each one only removed from another in a varying degree.

Practically all the chic gloves developed in color are in suede and have very fine stitchings in self-tone, black suede being peculiar to mourning in France. The popular lengths are gauntlet and mousquetaire, the latter sometimes having such intriguing details as scalloped or pointed tops and narrow bands or motifs of cut steel bead embroidery. For an example, black glace kid gloves are embroidered with a fairly open triangle of cut steel beads, quite close to the scalloped edge. Another pair shows the steel bead embroidery in diamond shape on the back of the hand. Worn with these gloves was a small hat of white leather embroidered with the same pattern in jet beads.

The gauntlet glove lends itself more readily to variation in that it can be amazingly lined and edged. When you line a beige suede glove with black moire and edge the same with a very narrow but rich silver galloon you have a chic accessory to the simple black dress, which is the rage of the moment. The color of the lining is by no means limited to black, because you may find beige lined with rose, green and rust; pearl gray lined with peacock blue, and black glace lined with rust, or with gold and white brocade, or with gold cloth.

Nellie Maxwell



(© 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

"Dine well and wisely and the cares of life will slip from you; its vexations and annoyances will dwindle into nothingness."

HEALTH VALUE OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Vegetarian schools have great faith in tomatoes as a medicine for biliousness and all forms of liver trouble; this is because of the vegetable calomel in large quantities, which is found in that fruit.

Rhubarb or pie plant, when properly cooked, is a good laxative, while its agreeable acid is cooling and stimulating. The tender green leaves, combined with other greens, are especially good served as greens.

Lettuce is considered a sure remedy for nervousness and insomnia. Even Shakespeare has one of his characters remark: "Did I eat any lettuce to supper last night that I am so sleepy?"

And of water cress, "a cheap but wholesome salad from the brook." Containing so much sulphur, this dainty little green tends to purify the blood. This sulphur, in vegetable form, is all ready to be assimilated, while the form we buy is not.

Dandelion greens carry a high percentage of iron, while the tender young leaves make a fine salad. Mixed with potato, it improves both kinds.

Spinach, which is called the broom of the blood, stands at the head of vegetables in percentage of iron. This vegetable has a most healthful action on both bowels and kidneys.

The onion, too often snubbed by those who would be ultra fine, holds a high place as a flavor vegetable, stimulating, laxating and generally purifying the whole system.

Beets are a nerve tonic, make new blood; the Greeks held the beet ideal for brain workers.

Cucumbers are rich in potassium and phosphorus; even in ancient times they were used for the complexion, internally as well as externally.

Carrots rank still higher in these days with the beauty specialist; when eaten raw, one a day, they are a sure cure for a muddy complexion.

Grapes are one of the favorite fruits and are usually taken by all with cleansing and tonic effect.

Nellie Maxwell

Everything for QUALITY —nothing for show

THAT'S OUR IDEA in making
CAMELS—the Quality Cigarette.

Why, just buy Camels and look at the package! It's the best packing science has devised to keep cigarettes fresh and full flavored for your taste. Heavy paper outside—secure foil wrapping inside and the revenue stamp over the end to seal the package and keep it air-tight.

And note this! There's nothing flashy about the Camel package. No extra wrappings that do not improve the smoke. Not a cent of needless expense that must come out of the quality of the tobacco.

Camels wonderful and exclusive Quality wins on merit alone.

Because, men smoke Camels who want the taste and fragrance of the finest tobaccos, expertly blended. Men smoke Camels for Camels smooth, refreshing mildness and their freedom from cigarette aftertaste.

Camels are made for men who think for themselves.



Camel

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.